## HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A pessive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDES, KIDNEYS GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcarcous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:

Lestof Agency,
Weaknerses,
Borrorof Disease,
Domness of Vision,
Hot hands.

Eryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

These of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those directal diseases.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

they are not frequently followed by those directions enses."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but sone will coniess. The records of the losane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELM cOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCGIU invariably does. A trial will convince the most elegatical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU a unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints ections to the sex or in the decline or change of the beautiful see ay in the decline or change of the last the sex of the

Take no Balsam, Merc ry or unpleasant medicine for inpleasant and dangerous diseases HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH,



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Por all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE. From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid or a disrette. of a discretic.

RELE BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT
DIVERTIC and it is certain to have the desired effect
in all diseases for which it is recommended.



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BI.OOD! BI.OOD! BI.OOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FITUID EXTRACT SAITSAFARILLA.

Ever paritying the Biood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remody for the cure of Scrofula, scaid Head, Salt Raeum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat and Results of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, l'imples on the Face, Tetter, Eryspelas, and all scaiy Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAU'I IFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla ndded to a plut of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is sully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUChic and SARSAPARILLA, in such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accommany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands or living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Cleraymen, Statemen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicme, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth along for its Capital.

My Extrac: Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
in secue—and are the most active of either that can be
usede. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the follow-

See Dispensatory of the United States,
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice
of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia. 



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No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

eware or Counterfella, Ask for Holmbold's! Take

# SOUTHERN LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

THE MEN WHO FIGHT TRAITORS NORTH AND SOUTH.

In War and Peace for Union and Liberty.

APPEAL TO THE NORTH.

Help Us To Hold Our Old Homesteads.

THEY WERE TRUE TO THE GOVERNMENT

Let Congress be True to Them.

OUR MACEDONIAN CRY-"COME DOWN AND HELP US!"

The New "Reign of Terror."

THE ELOQUENCE OF VACANT SEATS'

The Red Sea Crossed.

BUT NO MOSES TO LEAD THEM INTO CANAAN.

Grand Reception of the Southern Unionists.

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSIONS.

PERSONNEL OF THE DELEGATES.

Biographical Sketches of the Leaders.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE U. S. SOVEREIGNS.

REAL RECONSTRUCTION.

How the Loyal Southerners Want the States Restored.

### LEADING SPIRITS OF THE SOUTH.

Hamilton and Sherwood, of Texas-Durant and Hahn, of Louisiana-Saffold and Bingham, of Alabama-Goodloe and Jones, of North Carolina-Underwood and Botts, of Virginia-Boreman and Willey, of West Virginia-Creswell and Thomas, of Maryland-Fowler and Stokes, of Tennessee-Fletcher and Henderson, of Missouri, Etc. Etc. Etc.

### SOUTHERN LOYALTY.

### THE CONVENTION.

The call of the National Union Club of Wash ington, in pursuance of which the Randali-Doolittle-Raymond Convention assembled in this city on the 14th of August, was issued on the 25th of June. It was no sooner published to the world than a movement in opposition was started. The men who had carried the principles of patriotism and devotion to the national flag to a point that is without a parallel in the history of the world, were unwilling that the sentiment of Southern loyalty should find expression solely in the utterances of such men as Governor Orr, of South Carolina: Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the defunct Contederacy; and William H. C. King, the Northern renegade who edits the New Orleans Times. That Hamilton and Paschal of Texas. Durant and Hahn of Louisiana, and Fowler and Stokes of Tennessee, should demur on such an occasion was perfectly natural.

To afford the opportunity for a full and free expression of their opinions on the state of the country, and the wants of the loyal men of the South, it was determined at once to hold a Convention, to be composed of representatives from such of the Southern States as could boast of a loyal white constituency who were not afraid to avow their sentiments openly, both at home and abroad.

The Call for the Convention was prepared by Lorenzo Sherwood of Texas, and was issued from Washington, D. C., on the Fourth of July. It reads as follows:-

"TO THE LOYAL UNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH:-"The great issue is upon us! The majority in Congress, and its supporters, firmly declare that the rights of the citizens enumerated in the

constitution, and established by the supreme law, must be maintained inviolate.'
"Rebels and Rebel sympathizers assert that the rights of the citizens must be left to the States alone, and under such regulations as the

States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe.'
"We have seen this doctrine of State sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war.

"The time has come when the restructure of Southern State Government must be laid on constitutional principles, or the despotism, grown up under an atrocious leadership, be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its constitu-tional powers, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made co-extensive with citizenship.

"We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate. We demand and ask you to concur in demanding protection to every citizen of the great republic on the basis of equality before the law; and turther, that no State Government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete.

"Under the doctrine of State sovereignty, with Rebels in the foreground, controlling Southern Legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal ele ment of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress, and the great Union party that has stood and is standing by our nationality, by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficent principles of the Govern-

"For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, we invite you to send delegates in good numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next. It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such governments. ment in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all critizens. We trust this call will be responded to by numerous delegations of such as represent the true loyalty of the South. That kind of government which gives full protection to all rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, we claim as our birthright, Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or Rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it. Shall loyalty or dis-loyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call, which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer."

The Signers. When the call was first issued, the following

TENNESSEE,

names were appended:-TEXAS. A. J. Hamilton, George W. Paschal, Lorenzo Sherwood, W. B. Stokes, Joseph S. Fowler, James Gettys. C. P. Sabin. George Reese, D. H. Bingham,

James Gettys.
VIRGINIA.
John B. Troth,
J. M. stewart,
William N. Berkley,
Alien C. Harmon,
Lewis McKenzie,
J. W. Hunnleutt,
John C. Underwood,
Buinham Wardwell,
Alexander M. Davis.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Byron Laffie. GEORGIA.
G. W Ashburn,
Henry G. Cole,
MISSOURI.
J. W. McClurg,
John R. Kelso,
J. F. Benjamin. J. F Benjamin, George W. Anderson. Notice was also given, at the end of the call

that gentlemen at a distance could have their names attached to it by forwarding a written request to D. H. Bingham, Esq., one of the signers from Alabama, at Washington, D. C. In pursuance of this invitation the following additional signatures, among many others of less prominence, have since then been forwarded to Washington, and annexed to the call:-

LOUISIANA. Henry C. Dibble, Guy Duplantier, A. P. Field, Rufus Waples, Judge E. Heistand, N. W. Daniels, R. C. Richardson Michael Hann, A. P. Dostie, W. P. Judd. J. Hawkins, Eugene Stacs, I homas W. Conway, A. B. Cooper.

James Grabam, R. King Cutler, TENNESSEE Not. B. Owens. T. McKinley. MISSOURI. Alexander Baughman

Samuel Baughman, Jacob Buzard,

R. T. Van Horn, Thomas C. Fietcher, Charles E. Moss, C. V. Hollyfield, John Grisham, John H. Stokely James H. Yorke, Brown. Bansfield,

William Pope, A. P. McKee, John A. Yancey, R. H. Harris, Philip Inhoot, Peter Brown. R. D. Bansfiel J. R. French, Philip Inhoot, James Taliaferro. Elijah Reinhard. VIRGINIA. Owen T. Holmes, J. C. Dean, J. H. Brister, J. A. Fanikner, Samuel B. Waiton John Minor Botts,

Franklin Stearns, W. J. Cowing, John F. Lewis, John B. Brown, PLORIDA. W. R. Hillyer,

C. L. Robinson, John W. Price. ARKANSAS. Ebas Harrall. N. P. Hurbin, W. M. Wright, A. G. Vining, Charles Knorr, J. E. Bryant,

A. S. Murray, M. G. Dobbins Turner Floyd, G. W. Orr, James L. Dunning, Isane McLane Daniel Ingle, B. Hartmann, L. P. Gudger. Ambrose Spencer. P. L. Hampton. John F. Compton Jesse Trotter, ALABAMA Wuliam H. Smith. Thomas Haughey.

Aibert Griffin, NORTH CAROLINA. Alexander H. Jones. R. C Boyley, SOUTH CAROLINA, T. Henley.

Joseph N. Field. John H. Aughey. KENT UCKY. Charles Sanders, J. T. Goins, John R. Chandler. Thomas Bridges, W. Sprodim,

J. A. Asbury, William Fleuring. William Brandage, S. T. Bildsoe, D. Miller. Robert Simpson, James Mc Adams, R. Artenborough, Samuel Phillips, W. Porter, Samuel Phelps, James Soydell. John Chapman, William Kirtly, G. Williams, William Boker, A. P. Wiley, William Prisrich, D. E. E. Bramau, A. Dowdy, Benjamin Barr, D. Nance, Stephen C. Attenburg, George W. Darrett, William Fonlin

The Selection of Delegates. For the purpose of exciting the loyal South erners to their utmost exertions in the selection of delegates to the Convention, a committee was appointed, consisting of Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas; M. J. Saffold, of Alabama; and Colonel William B. Stokes, of Tennessee. Mr. Saffold prepared the following circular, which was published over the signatures of the committee. on the 10th of July, and circulated extensively throughout the South:-

An Exhortation to Southern Unionists. "The undersigned have been appointed, by the

signers of the accompanying call, a committee, to address you in their behalf, and urge you to to address you in their behalf, and urge you to prompt and energetic efforts in the appointment of delegates, from your State and section, to meet delegates from the other Southern States, in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next. By the strong ties of common sufferings in the past, and the dangers present and tuture which surround us, we appeal to you, once more, to come to the rescue in a moment of imminent danger to yourselves and our country. We had all hoped that, when treason was beaten in the field, and her armed traitors captive to the Government which they had wickedly sought to destroy, we of the South who, through sought to destroy, we of the South who, through four long years of untold sufferings and horrors, adhered to her fortunes and her banner amidst all the changes and vicissitudes of war, would at least receive protection to all the constitu-tional rights of American citizens. We relied considently on the sense of justice and grafitude of the loval citizens of the United States, their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to guard, in the most effectual manner, our future peace and security against the malevovindictiveness, hate, and o'loyalty of the lence, vindictiveness, hate, and or loyany of the late Rebels. This confidence we believe has not been misplaced. We relied, too, as we had a right to rely, on the earnest and efficient co-operation of the Executive of the Nation, placed n power by the great Union party of the country because of his supposed devotion to the Government, and his aphorrence of treason, and his desire to see 'intelligent, conscious traitors' punished and made disreputable. We confidently expected his hearty co-operation with the politi-cal department of the Government in providing such Governments, in the States lately in rebellion as would protect the country from con-spirators, in official positions, against its peace; and secure to loyal citizens life, liberty, and property, together with the inestimable privilege of mpressing upon the minds of others his conscienfous convictions of truth, by speech, or through the medium of the press. We also had reason to hope that the freedman, as well as the loyal white man, in the South, would find ample protection for all his rights as an American citizen, by actual military torce if necessary, until equal laws and corrected public sentiment would place them on a firm and enduring basis. In these hopes, predicated on the oft-repeated declarations of the President, we have been grievously disappointed—cruelly deceived. We have neither seen treason made odious nor traitors disreputable by any act of the Executive of the Nation. We have seen traitors—leading, intelligent, conscious traitors—bearing away from the national capital with exultation, in the same pocket, inpardons and appointments to Federal office;

demnity for the past and endorsement and security for the future, in the form of special while leading intelligent Unionists were made conscious that fidelity to the Government was not the passport to Executive favor; but, on the not the passport to Executive myor; but, on the contrary, servile subserviency to the President and his 'policy,' as against the deliberate and matured judgment of the loyal people of the United States, and the constitutional power of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, was the only condition required of applicants for favor, whose claims, thus sustained, were, in no instance, impaired by treasonable antecedents.

"We have seen our States that remained in re-bellion to the close of the war, without an ex-ception, remitted to the control of a Rebel magistracy, elected by Rebels to the exclusion of the triends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the encouragement given to trai-tors and treasonable sentiments in the South in the past twelve months; and the deep gloom and despendency which have settled upon the minds and hearts of the loyal people in those When the effects of the President's policy was

first felt to be pernicious and ruinous, we were justified—certainly excusable—in believing that corrected by him with promptitude as soon as discovered. We had well hoped that he would hold to a just accountability those who, we believed, had so grossly abused his elemency and apparent magnanimity. They have doubtless understood him far better than we. The entire course of the Rebels seems to meet his unqualified assent and approbation. The elec-tion of an unpardoned Rebel to the Chief Magistracy of a Rebel State, who, in his first message to the Legislature, denounced the war on the part of the United States against the Rebellion as the most unholy and disgraceful in character ever practised by a Christian nation, had effect of procuring his speedy pardon. The entire control by late Rebeis, and present conspurators against the peace of the country, of eleven States; men who cherish the most deadiy hatred of all lovers of the Government, and are threatening them with violence, as in the beginning of the Rebellion: who denounce the loval people of the loyal States, and heap invectives on their loyal Senators and Representatives in Congress, who, they pray, may be torcioly ejected by the bayonet from the halls of the National Capitol, and the Government administered by the will of the President; these, and such as these, together with their Northern sympathizers, are esteemed it associates and counsellors of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and constitute the material out of which a new party—the Johnson party—is to be formed to guide the country turough its present perils, and mould its future destiny.

'The leaders of this movement are well understood by the loyal country. The President and his friends, well knowing that he has lorieited the confidence of the great Union party, which elected him, have madly determined to organize a new party of this 'speckled' progeny of many conjunctions.' The effect has been to consoli date and crystallize the Union party. It stands to-day more compact, powerful, and confident than at any period of its existence. Its triumph in the approaching fall elections is not only cer-tain, but will be overwhelming. What is the duty of the Unconditional Union men of the South, and what is to be their position? Our duty is to act with the triends of the Government, who are our friends, and our only friends We must take position with the loyal people and Congress of the nation, against the machina-tions of the new coalition of Rebels and their Northern sympathizers.
"We can have no attiliation with those who de-

ride and hate us because of our love of the Union now and in the past, and who-there is abundant reason to believe-are at this moment again conspiring to overthrow the Government "If those who are to constitute this new party should attain power and possess themselves of the control of the Government, what considera-tion may we expect at their hands, what mercy can we hope? They have proved faithless to every pledge and obligation, however sacred, both before and since the Rebellion. The most solemn oaths are used by them as a mere cloak for treschery; and magnamimity and mercy on the part of an outraged Government and its friends are impudently and insultingly derided the moment they are relieved from dread of punishment. No history furnishes an example of such incorrigible guilt and shameless men-

dacity. "To the Union party, and to that alone we look for relief from our present unhappy condition and for permanent security in the future. The party is powerful enough for success without our aid, but it is none the less our duty to signalize our devotion to the principles of republican libersy, which that party is so nobly sustaining, by active affirmative co-operation on our part. Moreover, if we wish the support, the countenance and protecting care of the Union party, to shield us from the dangers which sow threaten us, we must not be afraid to make known to them our condition and dire necessities. It is scarcely too much to say that the Southern Unionists, though too weak for self-protection, hold in their hands the key to the solution of the question of the reorganiza-tion of civil State Governments in the South. We know it has been said that we have been

ignored by all parties in and out of Congress—that we are being ground to death between the upper and nether mill-stones. Let it be remembered that, as a party in the South, we have made no effort to make known our wants, our condition, our hopes, or sufferings.

"We do assure you that it is the wish, the ardent desire and intention of Congress to give us protection and security, when fully advised of our needs.

"Let us then perform our duty to ourselves and our country, by meeting together for consulta-tion upon our present condition and future interesis, and present to the country the united voice of the down-trodden Unionists of the South; presenting a searless and truthful staten ent of facts which shall command the atten-tion, and challenge the confidence and sym u-thy, of every friend of the Government, and of human liberty, throughout the land. "It may be that fear of the same despotism

over the minds and consciences of men that existed in the beginning of the Rebellion, and reigned supreme in the South during its con-tingance, will again assert its power, and condemn to extreme punishment those who may dare to respond to our call. We have but to say that, whatever danger threatens, and what ever sarrinces are involved, we must aid in breaking the shackles that bind us.

"It the enemies of free government do not yet understand that the rights of American citizenship are to be paramount and supreme over the hellish spirit born of slavery, and nurtured by bigotry, ignorance, and prejudice, they will learn it in the throes and struggles of the next

"One other step, and they will have placed themselves forever without the pale of forgiveness. The fiat has gone forth. The people of the United States have resolved that this shall the United States have resolved that this shall be a Government of freedom and equal rights for all; and we to those who shall hereafter resist this solemn judgment. He who is guilty of a second Rebeliion to this Government will appeal in vain for pardon. Let us act boldly as becomes free men; and if we should thereby incur danger, the country will understand and appreciate the shameless nypocrisy of those who prate of their loyalty and right to readmission. prate of their loyalty and right to readmission into the Union in one breath, and in the next excite a brutalized mob to violence upon a gen for exercising the constitutional right of meeting his fellow-citizens to petition the political power of the nation for a redress of grie-vances. Let us do our duty and trust to God and our loyal countrymen for vindication and pro tection.

"We arge you to lose no time in making you nominations, by public meetings or otherwise, as may be most convenient to you. You can scarcely conceive the importance which gentle men from every part of the country attach to this proposed meeting of Southern Unionists. We venture to say that we have in a great mea-ure our destiny in our own hands. It is earnestly hoped that we will wisely use the power we possess. The Reception.

The selection of Philadelphia for the place of meeting of the Wigwam Convention was a severe blow to New York city. Metropolitan tignity was severely hurt thereby, a fact which metropolitan journals and politicians did not attempt or pretend to conceal. Now that we are to be again honored by the presence in our midst of representative men from every section of the country, it is probable that metropolitan grief will be too deep for utterance. It is the fact, nevertheless, that Philadelphia is to be thus honored the second time, and her citizens, and those of the State at large, have been on the alert to justify this distinction. Both the Union State Central Committee and the Union League have held special meetings with this object in view, and adopted addresses of greeting to the members of the coming Convention. The first

The Greeting of the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania,

s in the following language:--

"PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1866.-The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the south, and extend to them a hearty welcome. n the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next, History turnshes no parallell to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith. The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guity authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and de feated traitors govern the country? In these ereat issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turace towards the spot whence the Great Charter o American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Indeendence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends. On behalf of the loyal men of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern states. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts. The Union or the entire Commonweath are cordially and earne-tly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country. It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of iherty from the South. By order of the Committee,

"FR. JORDAN, Chairman." The Honorary Delegates.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, the Governors of several of the Northern States, and the Union State Central Committees of other States, have appointed honorary delegates to meet with the representatives of South

The Action of the Union League has been even more extended than that of the State Central Committee, A special meeting of the League was held at their Club House or Broad street, on the evening of the 22d of August, when a long series of preambles and resolutions was adopted. After citing the results of the recent war, the provisions of the Constitution affecting those who were guilty of treason against the United States, and the action of Congress in view of the necessities of the country in the present crisis, the preamble con-

"Whereas, A convention of loyal Unionists of he South has been called to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in September, for the purpose of bringing the loyal men of the Southern States in conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, with the view to re-establish the States recently in rebellion in their just and proper relations with the Federal Government, on a basis which will insure the tranquillity and integrity of the Union, and guarantee to all men the blessings

of a free government justly administered.

"And whereas, The said Convention will represent the saithful and loyal citizens of the

League of Philadelphia have always been in League of Philadelphia have always been in sympathy—men who steadfastly and fearlessly resisted, to the utmost of their power, the efforts of disunionists to destroy the Government, and whose idelity to the Union subjects them, even now, to the most cruel persecution from the traitors who were engaged in the war against it, and whose hands are stained with the blood of our own triends and kindred—be it, therefore, we "Resolved. That this League will welcome to "Resolved, That this League will welcome to the city of Philadelphia the delegates to the Convention of Soutkern Loyalists, to be held on the first Monday of September next, and

will co-operate with them and other loyal citizens of the United States to secure a perpetual Union of all the States on the basis proposed in the amendment to the Constitution agreed upon by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States." The resolutions fellowing provide that on the assembling of the Convention there shall be a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of extending to the delegates a grand public reception, in which the loyal citizens of this and other States are invited to participate. The Secretary of the League is also instructed to issue to each of the delegates admitted to the Convention a card of admission to the League House. A committee of the League, to consist of the President and seventy-six members, is further provided for, whose duty it shall be to present to the Convention a copy of the resolu-

tions, and the following letter expressive of the views of the League:-

'To the Loyal Unionists of the South in Coupen-tion assembled:— Fellow-Citizens:-The Union League of Philadelphia was formed in the darkest hours of the war against Rebellion, for the purpose of strengthening and supporting the Government against those who sought its destruction. Seeking to aid in the triumph of the broad principles of republican nationality, it has ever been in sympathy with all who have labored and suf-fered for that sacred cause. Foremost among these are the Union men of the South, who, during four years of unparatteled persecution kep the fires of patriotism burning brightly amid the gloom of treason and rebellion.

"The League would therefore be false to all its principles if it did not gladly seize the opportunity of your assembling in the city where the Union was formed, to welcome you in the warmest manner. Here, where the traditions of our fathers teach us the love of country and of equal rights, you have fittingly met to prove to the whole land that there is a genuine Union sentiment in the South—not that spurious Unionism which rebels because it cannot wield supremacy, and then returns to win by empty lip-service the power which it had failed to extort by force, but the tried Unionism which has never swerved from the right, though destruction seemed to be its portion, and which has proved its devotion to our country by faith-fulness through trials almost too great for human endurance. To such Unionism our warmest respect is due, and with the men who have thus proved their patriotism we esteem it an honor to be united in the bonds of fellowship.

"Your suffering during the war commanded

our heartiest sympathy, and we promised ourselves that its triumphant close would bring to you your reward, not only in a release from per-secution, but in enabling you to carry into effect your noble aspirations in moulding into one glorious nationallis the hitherto jarring sections of our country. With you we grieve protoundly at the unexpected policy which apparently seeks to reward treason and to punish fidelity; nor can we see aught but evil for the future in the unholy alliance between those on the one hand who sought to subvert the Government, and on the other who endeavored to cripple that

With you, we think that the destinies of the republic should not be confided to men who have labored for its destruction. With you, we deprecate the measures which place loyalty, defenceless, in the power of such men as orga-nized the New Orleans massacres. With you, we desire to see treason made odious, in order to secure for our posterity the blessings of peace. With you, we supported the war in the interests of peace; but the peace for which we struggled was not to be a hollow bruce, in which both parties should be recruiting strength for another conflict; nor was it to be an artifice by which traitors should obtain through legis lation the ends which they had failed to secure by force. "You have suffered, and we have striven for

a peace which should confer upon our country unity in fact as well as in name; and we all recognize that this is only to be obtained by giving unalterable constitutional sanction to the verdict rendered on the field of battle Such being our community of feeling and of purpose, we hold you in all honor for the sacri-fices which you have made, and which you are ready to continue to the end.

'We shall at all times feel our house honored by the presence of your steadfast and incorrupti-ble patriotism, and we would espectally request your attendance on the - day of September that a free interchange of sentiments may serve to consolidate the bonds of mutual sympathy "May a righteous God so direct your delibera-

tions as to render your assembly an efficient in-strument in restoring to our country the har-mony and unity to which it has so long been a stranger.' The Final Preliminaries.

### The committee appointed by the Union League

of Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving the loyal Unionists of the South on the occasion of their Convention, to be held on Monday next have adopted the following order of proceed-

1. The delegates appointed by and acting for the loyal Unionists of the South are invited to assemble at Independence Square, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, where they will be met by the delegates from all other States, by the Philadelphia "Boys in Blue" and their comrades in arms from other cities and States, and by such organizations as may desire to participate. The Southern delegates will then proceed, escorted by these delegations and public bodies, to the Union League House, in Broad street, where they will be formally welcomed by the Hon. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Committee on Reception.

II. After the address of welcome and the response, the Southern delegates will proceed with the escort above mentioned to National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, which has been especially provided and fitted up by the Enion League for their accommodation during the ressions of their Convention.

III. Union mass meetings will be held every

evening in front of the League House, on Broad street, and at the National Hall, on Market

The Committee of Escort, appointed by the Union League, have selected General Horatio Gates Sickel as Chief Marshal of the procession which will assemble in Independence Square on Monday morning, September 3.

The National Union Club, of Philadelphia, have placed their handsomely-furnished building, at No. 1105 Chesnut street, at the entire disposal of the delegates during their sojourn in the city. In pursuance of an invitation from this Club, as fast as the delegates have arrived they have registered their names in a book at the Club House, provided for this purpose.

The National Union Club have also requested. the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia to unfurl the old flag from mast and staff while the Con-South, with whom the members of the Union I vention remains in session. During the sitting